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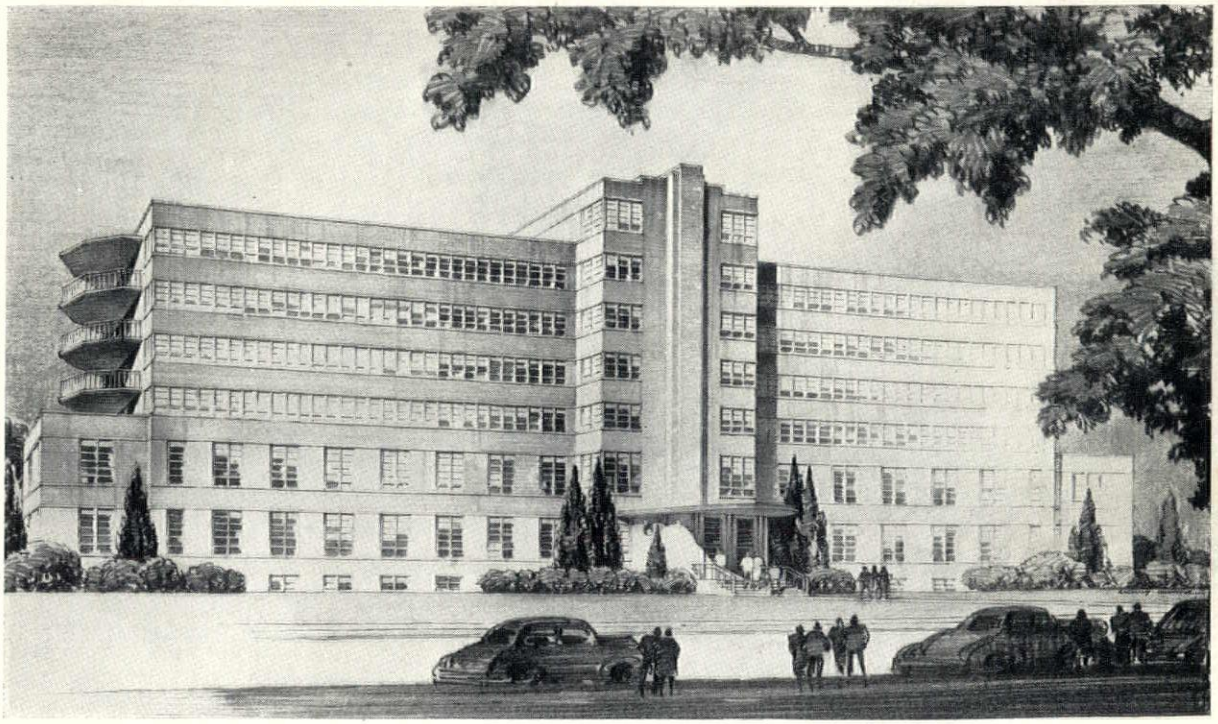

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THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT
Official Publication
The State Association of Wisconsin Architects
•
Wisconsin Chapter, The American Institute of Architects
•
Producers' Council Club of Wisconsin

LEIGH HUNT, F.A.I.A., *Editor and Publisher*
Contributing Editor—PETER BRUST, F.A.I.A.
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A. I. A. CONVENTION HELD IN ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The Pre-Convention Meeting of the State Associations and the Seventy-Seventh Convention of The American Institute of Architects, convened in Atlantic City, N. J., April 23, 24 and 25, in the Claridge hotel.

Because of wartime restrictions, and in accord with a ruling by the War Committee on Conventions it was a reduced convention, consisting of 50 delegates of whom 35 were delegates of the chapters and state association members and 15 members of The Board.

On Monday, April 23, the pre-convention meeting of the delegates representing state associations was called to order by State Association Director Matthew W. Del Gaudio.

The morning session was devoted to a general discussion of the proposed amendments to the by-laws concerning Unification in an effort to eliminate the objections which had been voiced on these amendments being acted upon by the Seventy-Seventh Convention. The chairman also informed the State Association delegates that The A. I. A. Board was withholding action on the proposed changes until after the amendments had been approved by the state association delegates.

Such items were discussed as (a) The number of delegates that state associations would have when they had formed a single state association within a given state, and (b) Discussion on the various forms of organizations that state organizations might follow.

The delegate from California, Mr. John Boles, explained the organization in California, known as The California Council of Architects and which is composed of delegates from various branches of the California Society of Architects and the several chapters of The American Institute of Architects.

The Pennsylvania delegate, Mr. Searle H. vonStorch, past president of the Pennsylvania Society of Architects, stated that the state associations and all of the chapters in his state had surrendered their charters and had formed the Pennsylvania Chapter of The American Institute of Architects.

Mr. James Kedeney, former president of the New York Society of Architects, stated that the New York State Association was composed of one delegate from each of the chapters and state associataions, and that they were in the process of forming a single state organization, similar, in many ways, to California but it had not yet been approved.

Mr. R. C. Kempton of Ohio stated that they expected to form a single Ohio State Chapter. Mr. Bronson Gamber of Michigan said that they were forming a single state chapter, and Mr. Ralph O. Jaeger of Indiana reported that they were also forming a single state organization.

After a general discussion on the formation of autonomous state organizations, in each state, the Chair suggested that the meeting recess until after luncheon at which time there would be a discussion of the proposed changes in the by-laws item by item, so that a recommendation could be made to The Board which had not adjourned and would not until it had received the report from the State Associations' convention.

After luncheon the Chair called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. S. E. Lunden of California, chairman of the By-Law committee of The Institute. Mr. Lunden suggested that the proposed amendments on unification as published in the February 1945 Bulletin No. 6, be taken up, paragraph by paragraph. This was done, and with minor changes the proposed amendments were approved as published. (The Convention Proceedings will be published in the A. I. A. Bulletin and also in a future issue of The Wisconsin Architect.)

One item which was discussed had to do with state and chapter representation at conventions after one state chapter was organized. This was satisfactorally disposed of by the continuation of the present method of computing delegates as if no change in organization was made until Jan. 1, 1947, at which time State Association members will cease to exist.

Following the approval of the by-law changes as amended, Chairman Del Gaudio took them to The Board meeting for action. While he was absent, Vice-Chairman Leigh Hunt took the chair and there was a general discussion on several items of interest to the delegates.

The committee recommended that The Board consider stressing uniform state building codes, and also investigate the possibility of higher fees on public work. The advisability of adopting a program of National Public relations was discussed and it was suggested that such a program be studied and costs outlined so that the membership could decide if they wished to finance a program of this kind. These matters were referred to the Resolutions Committee of The Institute for consideration, in the event they had not already been considered in the resolutions which had been presented.

Following these discussions, Mr. Charles F. Cellarius, Treasurer and member of The Board, attended the meeting and stated that The Board had accepted the resolutions of the state associations delegates and had given the new state chapters one more vote than was asked, and would offer our resolutions as a Board resolution to the Convention on Wednesday April 24 at 10 a.m.

The Convention then unanimously adapted the proposed by-law changes.

The state association members of The Institute were then informed by the chair that they were to nominate two delegates to the A. I. A. Convention which followed on Tuesday and Wednesday and Mr. Bronson Gamber of Detroit and Mr. John Boles of San Francisco were nominated and unanimously elected. Chairman Del Gaudio then asked for nomination for State Association Director who would be put in nomination Tuesday morning on the floor of the convention and Mr. Gamber was unanimously selected as the choice of the State Association convention, after which the convention was adjourned.

The delegates representing the various state association members were instructed to direct Mr. Gamber and Mr. Boles as to how they wished their votes to be recorded on such matters that would come before the convention.

The first committee of the Convention to go in action was the Credentials Committee. Your delegate was a member of this committee.

With the exception of the substitution of Senator F. A. Farley from Atlantic City, for the Hon. Walter Evans Edge, governor of New Jersey, the convention program was carried through in its entirety.

Of particular interest were the reports by Mr. M. H. Foley, Chairman of the Committee on Architectural Service and Fees; Walter T. Rolfe, Chairman of the Committee on Education; Roy F. Larson, Chairman of the Architect and Governmental Relations Committee ably assisted by Joseph D. LeLand of Boston. An excellent report was made by Matthew W. Del Gaudio our forceful State Association Director.

There were fifty delegates present and the fifty delegates attended all sessions. These delegates were entitled to 498 votes, two of which failed to qualify before the poles opened, leaving 496 votes to be cast. As a member of the Credentials committee, your delegate certified that 496 votes were cast before the poles closed.

The following officers and directors were elected by the delegates:

President — James R. Edmunds Jr., Baltimore—1 year
Vice Pres. — Samuel E. Lunden, Los Angeles—1 year
Treasurer — Charles F. Cellarius, Cincinnati—1 year
Secy. — Alexander C. Robinson III, Cleveland—1 year

Directors

Great Lakes — Ralph O. Yeager (AC) — 2 year
Middle Atlantic — Louis Justement (Elec) — 2 year
Western Mountain—Angus V. McIver, Great Falls, Mont. 2 year
South Atlantic — John L. Skinner — 3 years
Sierra-Nevada — Earl T. Heitschmidt, Los Angeles — 3 years
Gulf States Dist.—Richard Koch, New Orleans—3 years
Central States—Arthur Ward Archer, Kansas City, Mo. 3 years

Term Expires 1946

New England — Douglas William Orr, New Haven
Illinois-Wisconsin — Loring H. Provine, Urbana
New York — Wm. G. Kaelber, Rochester, N. Y. (to fill unexpired term of Edgar I. Williams, N. Y. C.)
State Association Director—Bronson Gamber—2 years

Officers elected at the 77th Annual Convention of The American Institute of Architects held at the Claridge hotel in Atlantic City, N. J., April 24 and 25, were (from left) Samuel E. Lunden, vice president; James R. Edmunds, president; Alexander C. Robinson III, secretary, and Charles F. Cellarius, treasurer.

NEW PROGRAM PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT OF PRODUCERS' COUNCIL

L. C. Hart, new president of the Producers' Council, Inc., recommended that the Federal government adopt at the earliest practical date, consistent with its progress of the war, a sir-point program designed to build up a normal supply of the building materials and equipment needed to permit urgently needed private construction.

"Inventories in the hands of building material dealers must be replenished and the building product pipelines must be filled before private industry can make any important beginning on the huge peacetime building program," Hart said.

"In the first place, manufacturers of building products should be permitted to utilize necessary materials and manpower for the making of patterns, for the reassembly of machinery, and for other basic production needs.

"At the same time, building product manufacturers should receive assistance in obtaining priorities for additional machine tools and other production machinery and equipment.

"In addition, it will be necessary to provide manufacturers with priority assistance for the construction required to readapt or modernize their buildings or to construct additions or new buildings needed to provide adequate plant capacity.

"The War Production Board should rescind orders which restrict the manufacture of building products and which require the use of wartime specifications and substitute materials.

"Then adequate minimum amounts of critical materials and of manpower should be allocated to permit the manufacture of scarce or missing items.

"Finally, the general inventory order should be relaxed in order to permit wholesalers and retailers of building products to build up the inventories needed before field construction can begin.

"It is recognized that there is not sufficient manpower generally available at the present time to enable civilian construction to proceed unrestricted. However, if building is to resume as fast as workers are released from war plants and from the armed services, an ample inventory of building products must be built up prior to that time.

SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Room 13-B, Senate Office Building

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1945

One hour following the formal announcement of V-E Day, the Senate Small Business Committee of which Senator James E. Murray is chairman, today started an examination to determine what steps should be taken to aid the highly important construction industry with its reconversion and postwar problems.

Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, testifying before the committee, outlined a four-fold program which he indicated should be the objectives of both the construction industry and Government during the coming transition period. His program is as follows:

1. The rapid expansion of construction activity as soon as resources can be released.
2. Maintenance of a continuing volume of construction at from 15 to 20 billion dollars a year with a view to maintaining full employment in the industry and in the economy.
3. More construction for more persons and industries at less cost, which he summarized in the motto "More goods for more people at less cost."
4. Stabilization of construction activity in such manner as to give the industry maximum effectiveness in preventing business depressions without preventing normal growth.

Secretary Wallace saaid that a program to achieve these objectives would be of great aid to small business, pointing out that according to the 1939 Census 87 percent of the 215,000 concerns engaged in contract construction did an annual volume of business of less than $25,000.

In discussing the question of full employment in the industry, Secretary Wallace said: "There is also the question of whether a volume of 15 to 20 billion dollars, continuing year after year, can be handled on a sustained yield basis without the over-building which inevitably leads to collapse. We shall want to give very careful consideration to this problem over the next several years."

Speaking of housing, Secretary Wallace said: "The industry faces the transition from war production with a large backlog of accumulated demand." He indicated that a total of 16 to 18 million new dwelling units would be needed during the next 10 years to achieve a minimum goal of decency in housing. Housing construction at this level would be roughly double the highest annual rate achieved in the best pre-war year.

Responsibilities of the Department of Commerce for achieving the four broad objectives in connection with construction, according to the Secretary, are as follows:

1. Development of better factual information and the interpretation of this information for the use of the industry and as a guide to public policy.
2. Purposeful analysis of the industry with the relation to the objectives and in terms of industry requirements and business and government policies.
3. Work with the industry to make this information and analysis most useful to it and to stimulate and encourage its activities aimed at these objectives.
4. Promotion of technological developments leading to better structures and lower costs.

In reply to a question by Senator Murray, Secretary Wallace stated his belief that public works should be restricted to a minimum and used only if necessary and to the extent indicated by actual requirements. He stated, however, that Major General Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, has been studying this problem and is preparing a program to be put into operation during the transition or post-war period if it becomes necessary. General Fleming is scheduled to appear before the committee on Thursday to discuss the postwar public works programs.

Dr. Robinson Newcomb, director of Construction Research for WPB, appearing unofficially as an expert, expressed the belief that it may be from three to five years after the defeat of Japan before the construction industry will be able to achieve its "normal" level of 11 per cent of total national income. He characterized the industry as "sluggish," pointing out that before actual construction may start many preliminary steps must be taken. These include, according to Dr. Newcomb, acquisition of land, legal and contractual steps, planning of structure, and numerous others.

The witness pointed out that following World War I, it was seven years before the industry attained the 11 percent of national income level and that after the bottom of the depression it was nine years before this level was reached again.

Chairman Murray, of the committee, said: "We seek in this first three days (of construction hearings) to ascertain the importance, status, needs, and prospects in the construction field. Shortly thereafter, we intend to examine specific problems."

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The Senator indicated that the committee hearings are being held at the request of leaders in government, owners and operators in the construction industry and representatives of construction labor. He also pointed out that the committee has had letters from soldiers in Europe and the Pacific, seeking aid and advice as to the steps necessary to open construction businesses for themselves.

* * * * *

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1945

Maximum housing needs of the United States from 1946 through 1960 will call for the average annual construction of about 1,500,000 family dwelling units to house our farm and town families, J. Frederic Dewhurst, economist for the Twentieth Century Fund, testified before the Senate Small Business Committee today. The witness revealed important new facts gleaned from an intensive study of American economic problems soon to be published.

The total city dwelling needs during the 15 year period are estimated by the study at about 19.5 million new units, calling for the expenditure of $76,000,000,000, Mr. Dewhurst testified. Speaking of farm dwellings, he indicated that during the 15 year period maximum needs will be about 2,900,000 dwelling units, calling for the expenditure of approximately $5,800,000,000. These figures, the witness indicated are based on 1940 price levels and average expenditures for dwelling units prior to the war.

Maximum total needs of the country for capital outlay, about three-fourths of which is construction, during the 15 year period covered by the study are estimated in the report at $280,000,000,000, according to the witness. This total is divided into four groups as follows: (1) urban development, $107,102,000,000; (2) commercial and industrial outlays, $91,312,000,000; (3) transportation expenditures, $53,503,000,000; and (4) rural development, $28,370,000,000.

Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Business Committee of the National Planning Association, testified that past experience has shown that public works cannot be used successfully as the only or principal means of combating unemployment, because of the high level of expenditures required for this purpose. He informed the Small Business Committee, however, that public works can be used to help stabilize the construction industry—adding that this, in itself, is no small contribution to the solution of unemployment.

He pointed out that the construction industry is characteristically unsettled, fluctuations in the volume of construction resulting from many factors peculiar to its nature as well as to general business conditions. Consequently, he said, it has been necessary for the industry to maintain a high level of prices, "so that the days and hours of activity would pay for the time when there was little or nothing to do." When construction activity is slow, he said, returns to persons engaged in the industry are low and they must spread their returns from levels of high activity to cover the valleys of depression.

"The precise level around which we should direct efforts toward reasonable stabilization of the industry is less important in some ways than the acceptance of the policy itself," the witness testified. He continued: "Decision as to the level, whether in terms of dollars or men employed, is a matter of public policy. It should

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be decided after considering such questions as how much of our product we wish to put into brick and mortar, what the requirements of the people for physical plant may be, how rapidly we wish to restore the national domain, and the present and prospective efficiency of the industry."

Mr. Ruml testified that he does not believe a level of $15,000,000,000 or $20,000,000,000 would be excessive considering the present price level and the experience of the '20s in connection with the industry. However, he urged that the most important thing is to stabilize the industry, with a view to many factors, chiefly the maintenance of full employment.

Miles L. Colean, who accompanied Mr. Ruml before the Committee, indicated that through stabilization of construction it would most likely be possible to lower the costs of the industry. This desirable end, he added, may be aided through comprehensive programs of information and research, and through well-timed public works, aiding private initiative to make sound decisions. Moreover, Federal, state, and local governments can regulate their activities "so as to moderate rather than to exaggerate" fluctuations of construction volume.

Senator James E. Murray, Chairman of the Small Business Committee said: "It is the committee's intention to devote much of its time and effort toward solving these problems so that the construction industry may do its utmost in expanding our economic activity and providing the fullest possible share of employment for our returning soldiers and former war workers who will now be released from war activities in daily increasing numbers."

The committee's hearings on the construction industry will continue tomorrow.

* * * * *

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1945

Malcolm Pirnie, representing the American Society of Civil Engineers, informed the Senate Small Business Committee today that planning in advance for both public and private construction activity during the next few years has not been carried on in a manner which will encourage rapid expansion of building operations.

In order to remedy this situation, Mr. Pirnie recommended the immediate adoption of a six-point program by the Federal government, as follows:

1. Allow the cost of making private construction plans to be considered as current operating charges, exempt from federal income taxation.
2. Beginning immediately, gradually lift the limit of construction work coming under the War Production Board's L-41 Order. The limit now applying is $200. By raising this figure as rapidly as is found compatible with the military situation, the WPB will provide a powerful incentive for materials and equipment dealers to stock up, and will encourage the establishment of new dealerships to replace those closed during the war.
3. If possible, an immediate general tax reduction. If this is not possible then provide an incentive for risk capital to enter the construction field by exemption from surtax of income invested in construction. This should apply all along the line, even to the individual who makes a down payment on a home.
4. Through the WPB, make tools and materials available to manufacture construction equipment for contractors.
5. Increase the 17½ million dollars recently appropriated to make available loans to state and local governments for public works planning which is to be administered by the Federal Works Agency.
6. Establish a statistical survey of construction plan preparation and actual construction volume, on a full-time basis. The Federal Works Agency is the logical place for the public works phase of this statistical survey. The suggestion has been made that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce establish an over-all construction division to correlate all construction data, and this idea appears to have much merit.

Mr. Pirnie also expressed the belief that there are serious dangers in the too extensive use of public works for stabilization of the construction industry. He indicated that there are other means which can be used to stabilize the activities of the industry which are not as dangerous as the extensive use of public projects.

Controls offered by the witness are: (1) adjustment of incentive features in the Revenue laws of the country andn changes in the interest rates on Federally insured construction loans. Public construction should be stabilized through the activities of the Federal Works Agency, according to Mr. Pirnie, but the two phases of construction operations should be coordinated.

The witness expressed the opinion that adoption of his six-point planning program would tend to place both public and private organizations in position to begin construction immediately when materials and manpower for such operations become available.

Federal Works Administrator Brigadier General Philip Fleming testified that the funds which have been at the disposal of the Agency have been altogether inadequate to carry on proper construction planning activities. The General indicated that he had recommended that a fund of $125,000,000 be established for his Agency to use in encouraging construction planning, but that before final appropriations were made, the total fund had been reduced to $17,500,000 which was altogether inadequate.

* * * * *

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1945

Lumber supply problems will be the subject of a special investigation of the Senate Small Business Committee, Senator Brien McMahon (Conn.) announced today. Hearings will be called for the week of May 14th.

The close relationship between lumber supply and the level of construction activity has prompted the Committee to undertake this investigation, Senator McMahon, who presided at today's hearing on construction problems, said.

Reports from control agencies, the Senator informed representatives of the construction industry, Government officials and others attending yesterday's session,

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indicate that little or no expansion of peacetime construction can be expected for some time unless some way is found to make more lumber available for construction uses.

Certain favorable conditions, however, are expected to result from the German defeat. They include: increase in the supply of steel and other building materials available for civilian use; easing of the manpower situation; and the desire of constractors and construction men to get started in the civilian activities.

Witnesses will be called from WPB, the Army and Navy, OPA, the lumber and construction industries, and other sources, to discuss the reported lumber shortage and future prospects for its use in civilian projects.

"If the lumber bottleneck can be broken," the Senator said, "we have every confidence that the construction industry will begin at once to do its part in a program which will both hasten the day of victory over Japan and the smooth reconversion to a full employment peacetime economy in this country."

* * * * *

SCHNEIDER ASSOCIATED WITH RACINE ARCHITECT

Frank J. Hoffman, architect, 201 Sixth st., Racine, Wis., announces that William C. Schneider, registered architect of Milwaukee, has becme associated in his office, effective May 1. Mr. Schneider, a member of the Wisconsin chapter of the A. I. A. and the State Association of Wisconsin Architects, is well known among the state members of the profession and has been identified with many buildings throughout Wisconsin.

A LITTLE HISTORY

The first contributor to the campaign for $350,000 to build a Catholic memorial high school here came from a non-Catholic couple without solicitation, Father Joseph Lederer said Wednesday, and the drive for funds will continue until the money has been raised.

The high school, plans for which will be prepared by Brust and Brust, famous Milwaukee architects, will accommodate 400 pupils and include a gymnasium and auditorium. The site for the proposed school is a rolling 30 acre plot bounded by E. College avenue, S. Hartwell avenue, E. Newhall avenue, and runs nearly to Tenny avenue on the east. The doctor's residence for the old Caple Sanitarium, which stands on the northwest corner of the property will be remodelled and used as a teacher's home, it was said.

In 1844, the first Catholic school was opened in Waukesha by Father Martin Kundig, pioneer priest here, with two nuns as teachers.

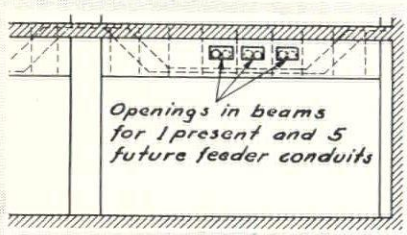
— *Waukesha Freeman*

* * * * *

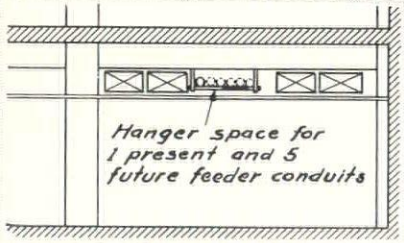
NEW OTIS MANAGER

N. B. Nelson, who has represented the Otis Elevator Company in the membership of the Builders Exchange for several years, has been transferred to Minneapolis where he will be the district manager.

His place as district manager of the Milwaukee office will be taken by O. J. Doyle. The change took effect on April 16.



Elevation A



Elevation B

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Experience proves that provisions must be made for future electrical expansion. This is easy and inexpensive to do when included in the original building plans.

Elevation (A) Horizontal conduits are out of the way, channeled through the webs of steel beams or through reenforced concrete beams. Provision is made for future feeder capacity.

Elevation (B) Hangers carry horizontal feeder conduits above lowered ceiling. Future capacity provision is six times initial capacity.

Plan (C) an installation made in a downtown Milwaukee office building. Provisions for future additional capacity result directly from past experiences in electrical expansion.

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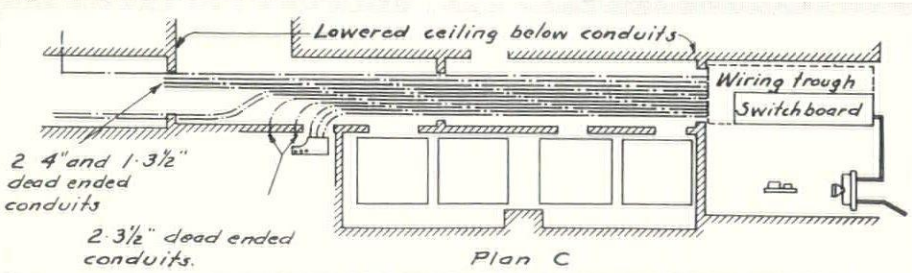

Plan C

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WINNERS IN CONSTRUCTION SAFETY CONTEST ANNOUNCED AT MEETING

Prize awards for the best suggestions from superintendents and foremen for prevention of accidents in construction operations were announced at a meeting of the General Contractors Association of Milwaukee April 30 at the Public Service building. It was the last of a series of three meetings sponsored by the contractors' group to help reduce accidents in the industry.

The safety contest attracted eighteen entries, of which five were selected by the judges as eligible for prizes. The winners and their prizes were:

First, George C. Jens, of H. Schmitt & Sons, Inc., a pre-war Parker 51 pen and pencil set.

Second, Edmund Odya, of Lupinski, Inc., a complete drawing outfit.

Third, Albert H. Kemnitz, of Ed. Steigerwald & Sons, Inc., a surveyor's side kick.

Fourth, John Benson, of H. Schmitt & Son, Inc., a 75-foot steel tape.

Fifth, Robert Brown, of the Dahlman Construction Co., a T square and rule.

In addition to these awards, the following were chosen for honorable mention: David Cooper, of Klug & Smith Co.; Albert W. Warring, Hunzinger Construction Co.; Bernard J. Heydath, Chas. Maier & Son Co.; Gust Fehst, Siesel Construction Co., and Olof Thormmsen, Dahlman Construction Co.

The prizes were presented by Frank F. Drolshagen, president of the seventh district of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects, and chairman of the committee which judged the papers. Other members of the committee were James A. Dailey, chief inspector, city building inspection department, and Charles H. Fox, editor, Western Builder. The judges made a careful study of each thesis and selected the ones which they felt offered the most constructive suggestions.

Mr. Jens, in his thesis, suggested that the foreman: (1) acquaint himself with all the men under him, particularly new men, and observe and question them to be sure they are capable of performing all the operations required, such as scaffold work, wing stage, climbing, etc.; (2) at start of job, visualize and make a personal inspection to see what safety precautions should be taken, tell the men what to do and then make certain that the instructions are carried out; (3) check all equipment for possible defects; (4) correct unsafe acts as soon as observed and point out the harm that might have resulted; (5) before leaving the job at night or week ends see that materials are properly secured, excavations and stairwells properly barricaded and elevated materials properly lashed to a solid base; (6) for public safety provide temporary walks and canopies, barricade holes and mark all obstructions so that they can be plainly seen.

Some of the common health hazards encountered in construction operations were pointed out to the construction men by E. G. Meiter, chemist for the Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Co. Mr. Meiter demonstrated with devices the dangers of gases and dust explosions and what precautions to take in guarding against them. He urged caution in the use of salamanders and gasoline driven air compressors in confined spaces because of carbon monoxide exposure.

Over 90 per cent of all accidents in the construction industry are due to two causes, S. R. Miler, of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, declared. They are imperfect equipment and imperfect methods. He urged the men to study the general orders of the commission and become familiar with them to help reduce accidents.

An interesting feature of the meeting was a color movie of the Alaska highway, presented through courtesy of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.

Oswald Lupinski, chairman of the association's accident prevention committee, presided over the meeting, following opening remarks by President Alfred Maier. A buffet luncheon was served after the meeting.

* * * * *

QUALIFYING FOR HOSPITAL ARCHITECTURE

Journal of the A. I. A.

The American Hospital Association is frequently asked for guidance by those in its membership who face problems of building anew or remodeling: "To whom should we go in our search for an architect particularly qualified for this kind of work?" The A.H.A. has found it difficult to answer such questions, originating over a wide geographical range. With the imminent probability of enormous expansion of the country's facilities for hospitalization and public health,

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the A.H.A. decided that it must answer these questions, and answer them in full recognition of the responsibility involved.

A plan was evolved calling for the admission to A.H.A., as personal associate members, of architects who could qualify in hospital and health center work. With such a roster, A.H.A. could say to inquiring organizations: "The following architects in your locality, while perhaps not the only ones able to solve your problem, have individually demonstrated their ability in this field before a qualifying board."

So far, so good. But how organize the qualifying board? A.H.A. came to A.I.A. for help. Submitting a list of the Association's present architect associate members—all practitioners who had a particular knowledge andn experience in hospital design—A.H.A. asked the President of A.I.A. to nominate four of these men to serve on a Hospital Architects Qualifications Committee. This Committee was to be made up as provided in the resolutions given below. It would be required to study hospitals erected from plans in which the architect applicant had a major responsibility, and to conduct examinations.

Qualifications, according to the program, will be considered with relation to the size and character of hospitals the candidate has customarily been called upon to design and construct. For architects of established reputation in hospital design, written examination will be waived for a limited period.

Parts of the A.H.A.'s implementing resolutions follow:

"RESOLVED, that the executive secretary is hereby instructed to take all necessary steps to put this program immediately into effective operation, to invite architects of proficiency in hospital design to become associate personal members, to promote the general practice of engaging hospital architects of established qualifications for the design of hospitals or as consulting architects in association with architects lacking specialized knowledge of hospital requirements, to further the dissemination of data on hospital requirements among the architectural component of the Association membership, to publish a roster of hospital architects admitted to membership . . . and to pursue actively a policy of furnishing this list to all hospitals known to be contemplating new building operations . . .

". . . the term of the chairman shall be concurrent with his tenure of office as chairman of the Council, andn the terms of other members, except for specified variance during the first two years of the committee's operation, shall be for three years each; the committee other than the chairman shall always consist of four active hospital administrators and four active hospital architects, selecting all members of the committee from the membership of the American Hospital Association . . ."

In accordance with these resolutions, Dr. Frank R. Bradley, chairman of the Council on Hospital Planning and Plant Operation, will serve as chairman of the Hospital Architects Qualifications Committee. Hospital administrator members are: Lucius R. Wilson, M.D., George D. Sheats, Herman Smith, M.D., and Albert W. Snoke, M.D.

Architect members are Francis Bulfinch, Boston; Carl Erikson, Chicago; H. Eldrige Hannaford, Cincinnati and George Spearl, F.A.I.A., St. Louis.

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NATIONAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS GIVEN TO HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POST-WAR POLICY AND PLANNING

Seven recommendations regarding postwar public works construction were presented by Edward P. Palmer, Chairman of the National Chamber's Construction and Civic Development Committee, to the House Subcommittee on Public Works and Construction, a part of the Special Committee on Postwar Policy and Planning.

Private Financing Vital

Mr. Palmer pointed out that in normal times *public works* construction accounts for only one-third of the total volume of construction, with the other two-thirds *privately financed*. He said:

"Important as the contribution of public works has been and will be to the industry, and hence to the national economy, it is evident that measures to encourage privately financed construction are even more important."

Looking at postwar expectations, Mr. Palmer estimated that, once the urgent work that necessarily has been postponed has been completed, public works construction cannot be expected to account for more than between 3½ and 5 per cent of the total national income and employment. Expansion beyond these limits would, in his opinion, "lead to pyramid building for which older civilizations have been so universally condemned."

Mr. Palmer's specific recommendations, briefly, were that:

1. Sponsorship of various classes of public works by federal, state, and local governments should be clarified. Recent stresses and pressures have blurred the division lines, which should be re-drawn to establish the basic principle that the federal government will finance only those public works which lie within its jurisdiction or fields of direct responsibility. All other public works should be financed by state or local governments.

2. The federal tax structure should be revised so as not to hamper the ability of state and local governments to achieve financial independence.

3. Congressional scrutiny of public works projects should be broadened to include consideration of the overall budgetary picture, in order to consider needs, costs, and the ability of the taxpayer to meet the bill.

4. Construction through competitive contracts should be more widely used in the interest of economy and the clarification of costs.

5. State and local governments should co-operate with the federal government in the advance planning of public works for the transition period.

6. The federal government should collect and make available statistics on current and prospective construction and employment, both public and private, as a practical first step toward stabiliziny construction activity.

7. Private construction should be stimulated by revising tax policies to remove deterrents to expanding activity. Specifically, provision should be made for accelerated depreciation, deferred maintenance, reserves for reconversion planning and construction, and the averaging of operating losses over a period of years.

Radio Discussion

Postwar housing was the subject of a nationwide broadcast on March 11 sponsored by the American Federation of Labor. Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana read a speech prepared by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, who was unable to appear, which disclosed plans for legislation providing $7 billion a year in public and private funds to stimulate housing construction after the war.

In the short discussion which followed, F. Stuart Fitzpatrick, Manager of the National Chamber's Construction and Civic Development Department, raised several points for consideration. The first was the danger that a large use of public funds for housing might discourage private investments in this field, and thus be self-defeating.

Mr. Fitzpatrick also stated that public housing is essentially a public welfare activity which ought to be financed and administered by statae and local governments. Another point stressed was the importance of comprehensive city planning, which is a local responsibility, as an essential factor in the restoration of slum and blighted areas.

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TONY WUCHTERL TALKS

Anthony Wuchterl, chairman of the historical committee of the Wisconsin chapter of the American Institute of Architects in a talk to the State Historical Society in Madison stated:

Wisconsin has many houses which stand as monuments to the pioneer architects and some of them date back to the early 1800s. One colonial house standing near Madison was "borrowed" directly from a copy of Shaw's "Modern Architecture" which was first issued in the late 1840s.

The Iowa county courthouse at Dodgeville is another building of pioneer architecture taken from Shaw.

Of these early architects, the Rev. Samuel Carlos Mazzuchelli, a Dominican friar, was an amateur with pronounced ability. A native of Milan, Italy, he came to the United States in 1828, and in 1830 began his career as Indian missionary in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan with headquarters in Mackinac. From 1835 to 1843, he was mission priest to the entire lead region in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, and it was in this period that he did his most notable work as an architect.

Extensive Builder

He built St. Raphael's cathedral at Dubuque; St. Michael's church at Galena and St. Gabriel's church at Prairie du Chien, all solid stone structures, and a group of smaller wooden churches at Maquoketa, Davenport, Burlington, and Iowa City, Ia., and at Shullsburg and New Diggings. He also built the first Iowa capitol. After the priest founded Sinsinawa College, he designed some of the buildings for the college.

One of Racine's oldest churches was built by Lucas Bradley who was known as "pillar and architect." He was a Londoner and had been trained there as an architect. His masterpiece, the Presbyterian church, was begun in 1850.

Another early day architect was Joseph Jackson, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America prior to 1836. In 1838, he was awarded his first large commission, that of building the M. L. Martin house at Green Bay. Many of the better colonial houses at Green Bay are also attributed to Jackson.

Historic Styles

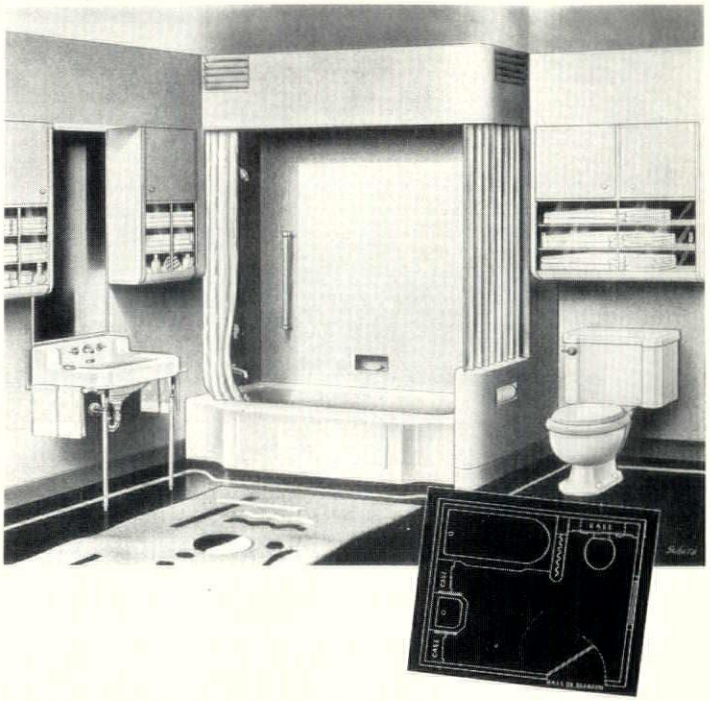
Typical of the architects who built homes, churches, and inns in the Wisconsin wilderness prior to the Civil war was Israel McConnell. His inn at Okauchee, built to resist time and weather, is little changed today from the time it was built in 1841.

Oldest of the historic buildings in Wisconsin is the Polier-Tank cottage at Green Bay. Built with board covered log walls and partitions of wattle work, the cottage is now a museum. Charles Augustin Grignon, great-grandson of Charles de Langlande, built the Grignon house on the banks of the Fox river at Kaukauna in 1838. Workmen and material were brought by lake boat from Buffalo, N. Y., to Green Bay and then up the river by canoe.

The Agency House at Portage, built in 1882 by John H. Kinzie as a home for his bride, was restored as a museum in 1931 by the Wisconsin Colonial Dames of America.

Octagonal and hexagonal houses were common in southern Wisconsin in the days before the Civil War.

Many facts about early Wisconsin houses were discovered a few years ago in a study made a few years ago in a study made by the Historic American Buildings survey.



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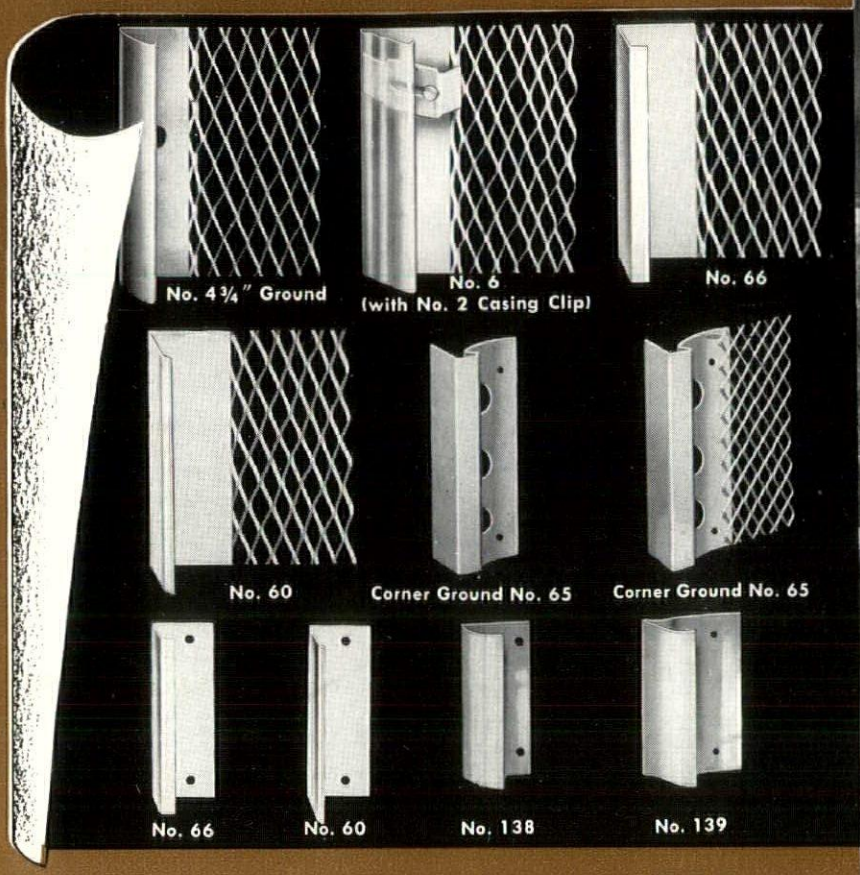

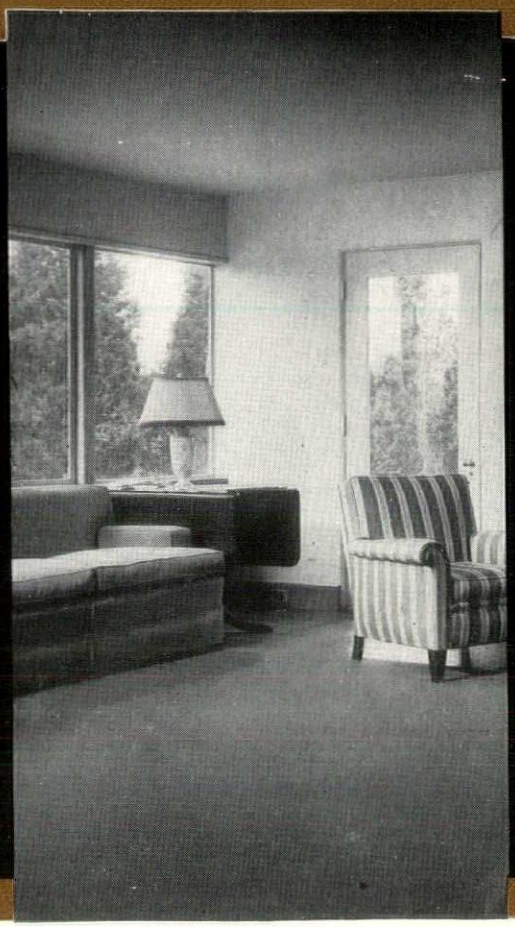

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